91846 to 91945—Continued.

91930, No. 467.

91931. No. 468.

91932. No. 469. Yellow, sweet.

91933, No. 470. Black, sweet,

91934. No. 471. Black, sweet.

91935. No. 472. Mottled.

91936. No. 473. Mottled (raisin).

91937. No. 474. White.

91938. No. 475.

91939. RAPHANUS SATIVUS L. Brassicaceae. Radish.

No. 489. White.

91940 and 91941. Solanum melongena L. Solanaceae. Eggplant.

91940. No. 419.

91941. No. 421.

91942. SPINACIA OLERACEA L. Chenopodiaceae. Spinach.

No. 492.

91943 to 91945. VICIA FABA L. Fabaceae. Broadbean. Fabaceae.

91943, No. 455.

91944. No. 456.

91945, No. 457.

91946. LINUM USITATISSIMUM L. Linaceae.

From Kompolt, Hungary. Seeds presented by the Seed Testing Station, through B. B. Robinson, Bureau of Plant In-dustry. Received March 9, 1931,

Fiber flax.

91947 and 91948.

From Narberth, Pa. Scions presented by A. E. Wohlert, The Garden Nurseries, through Paul Russell, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 9, 1931.

91947. PRUNUS CAMPANULATA Maxim.
Amvodalaceae. Taiwan cherry.

A bushy tree up to 25 feet high, of upright-spreading habit, with bright shining-green serrate leaves. The campanulate pendulous single flowers are deep pink, opening before the leaves, and are succeeded by conical red fruits about three-fifths of an inch long. Native to Taiwan Taiwan.

91948. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. Amygdalaceae.

Variety Jeanne Wohlert. A decidedly dwarf variety, less than 6 feet high, with semidouble fragrant light-pink flowers.

For previous introduction see 72725.

91949 and 91950.

From Halle-Saale, Germany. Seeds pre-sented by Dr. W. Nicolaisen, University of Halle. Received March 9, 1931.

91949. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

A variety immune from Ustilago tritici.

91950. Avena sativa L. Poaceae. Oats.

A variety resistant to some physiological forms of smut.

91951 to 91956. Triticum durum Desf. Durum wheat. Poaceae.

From Peru. Seeds presented by M. E. Ochiozola, Chief, Estación Experimental Agrícola, Lima. Received March 9, 1931.

A collection of local strains which have been cultivated in different parts of Peru for a long period.

91951. No. 1. Barba negra. From Acobamba, Department of Huancavelica.

91952. No. 2. Barba azul. From de Pasco, Department of Junin. From Cerro

91953. No. 3. Chumpe blanco. From Jauja, Department of Junin.

91954. No. 4. Llagua. From Huancayo, Department of Junin.

91955. No. 5. Barba blanca. From Arequipa, Department of Arequipa.

91956. No. 6. Chumpe negro. caya, Department of Junin.

91957 to 91960.

om Japan. Seeds purchased from The Chugai Shokubutsu Yen, Yamamoto, Ka-wabegun, near Kobe. Received March 9, From Japan.

91957 to 91959. ACER spp. Aceraceae. Maple.

91957. ACER CARPINIFOLIUM Sieb. Hornbeam maple.

A small tree up to 30 feet high with oblong sharp-pointed doubly serrate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, short racemes of greenish flowers, and glabrous fruits about an inch long. The bright-green hornbeamlike leaves turn bright brownich rellem in output. brownish yellow in autumn. Native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 85677.

91958. ACER CRATAEGIFOLIUM Sieb. and

A small tree 30 to 35 feet high, with purplish branchlets, subcordate leaves with two to four short lobes near the base, racemes of yellowish-white flowers, and fruits with nearly horizontal wings. It is native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 85679.

91959. ACER DISTYLUM Sieb. and Zucc.

A deciduous tree about 50 feet high, with deeply cordate serrulate leaves 4 to 8 inches long and panicles of yellow ish flowers followed by upright panicles of winged fruits. Native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 85680.

91960. ILEX LATIFOLIA Thunb. Aquifolia-

For previous introduction and description see 91518.

91961 and 91962.

om Africa. Seeds presented by the director, Department of Agriculture, Akkra, Gold Coast. Received March 10, 1931. From Africa.

Fa-91961. Indigofera arrecta Hochst. Indigo.

A shrub several feet high, with compound leaves made up of six to eight pairs of oblanceolate leaflets and racemes of yellow flowers. It is native to the Gold Coast of Africa where it is used as a forage crop.